

Indian Chieftain.

\$1.50 Per Year In Advance.

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VINITA, IND. TER., Nov. 26, 1891.

THANKSGIVING.

There is no more beautiful custom connected with the history of any nation than that of the entire American people setting apart a day in each recurring year for giving thanks to God for divine beneficence and protection. What a grand holiday and for what a grand purpose! Over 65,000,000 people all looking to the same divine source and giving thanks, and praise and adoration for the common blessings that are more or less enjoyed by all. The one day in the year when all creeds and dogmas are lost sight of; a whole nation worshipping God; truly, "righteousness exalteth a nation." What a grand proof that the truth of God, when faithfully accepted in all its fullness, is a shield and a crowning glory to a nation. Idolatry may run riot, everything that is false in religion may seem to be in the ascendancy, but when a whole nation acknowledges the supremacy of Jehovah, infidelity and scepticism must give way, for the time being at least, to the soundness of the Christian religion. "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord."

Illinois has passed a law giving a bounty of two cents on English sparrow scalps.

A terrific rain and wind storm struck Washington City Monday. Seven lives were lost.

One of the rules of the senate is that there shall be no tobacco used in any form during business hours.

An obituary that will be appropriate for the Vinita funeral almost any time now: "Life's fitful fever over, he sleeps well."

It is to be hoped that council will not fail to make some provision for a World's fair exhibit from the Cherokee nation. We are certainly in a condition to compete with the states both in agriculture and stock raising.

It is said that Chief Joel B. Mayes' brother Sam wanted a cow law introduced allowing cattle imported into this country for the sum of twenty-five cents a head, but somehow or other it didn't go. Verily, that council is composed of a stiff-necked and perverse generation.

Mark Twain will contribute to the December number of Harper's Magazine a curiously interesting article on "Mental Telegraphy," which will doubtless awaken inquiry and provoke no little discussion, especially among people who are at all interested in psychological problems.

The veterinary department of the state of Illinois is now engaged in a course of experiments to ascertain whether hog cholera cannot be cured or prevented in its spread. The government will also be represented in the experiments, and widespread attention and interest is concentrated upon them.

A year ago the Farmer's Alliance made such an impression on the general elections in the states that most people were sure that the new influence that had been introduced into American politics had come to stay. But a year has passed and politics in the states is gradually narrowing down to the two old political parties.

The struggle between the lottery and anti-lottery people in Louisiana is growing war, notwithstanding the election that will decide the matter does not occur until next spring. The opponents of the lottery have issued an address asking for outside aid to conduct the campaign. In return for the renewal of its charter the Louisiana Lottery Company offers to pay the state annually one million dollars for charitable purposes, in advance.

The price of corn is holding up better this season than usual, notwithstanding the exceeding great crops raised. It must be gratifying to the farmers to know that they may raise a full crop without the price going to the bed-rock. Farmers, as a rule, have been able to sell their surplus corn at the crib on the farm without hauling to market. Corn in other years, when even less plentiful, has sold on the streets at ruinous prices. There is hardly a doubt but what a better day is dawning for the farmer—a time when he may set the price on the product of his field and not be forced to accept whatever is offered.

THE CHEROKEE COUNCIL.

Two Very Readable Letters—A Rumor of \$1.35 for the Strip.

TALIEQUAH, Nov. 25, 1891.
Up to Wednesday, Nov. 18th, the Daily News sums up the labors of the Council as follows: "Council up to date has made a number of appointments, passed one bill, spent \$6188 and talked economy." The "one bill" is the much talked of "Cow Bill," so it is thought. This bill passed both houses by an overwhelming majority, receiving only two opposing votes in the house, Geo. Clark of Coowescoowee and Thos. Blair of Sequoyah. In the senate it passed 11 to 3, four members being absent; two of the senators voting against it being Ellis Bullington, of Flint, and George Sanders, of Saline—we cannot find out who cast the third opposing vote. This bill differs from the old bill in these respects: Cattle may be introduced into the Cherokee nation east of 96; they must be introduced from Dec. 1st to March 1st, and a tax of \$1.00 per head must be paid for their introduction, and in case the introducer does not comply with the law the penalty is that the sheriff and revenue collector may remove the cattle and keep them until the tax is paid.

It is to be supposed that this harsh rebuke falls upon only one of the three ways in which the law may be violated—in the failure to pay the dollar per head. If the cattle come in before December, or after March, it would seem that there was no penalty so long as \$1.00 per head was paid in to the revenue collector. Then the question arises, why were any dates set for the introducing of cattle?

Wednesday the report of the Superintendent of Education was received, in which he reports a possible expenditure of \$62,000 a year and advises the abolishing of the primary or indigent departments of the male and female seminaries, which would save the nation about \$9,000 a year.

Another monopoly bill was introduced—and defeated. It seems hard to decide upon such a bill. One of them provided that each adult should be allowed to cultivate 320 acres of land, but for each acre above that amount in cultivation he should pay a rental of \$5 per acre. That bill had scarcely opened its innocent eyes upon this wicked world when the chilling blast of the opposition nipped it in the bud and it turned up its little toes to the daisies.

Another measure provided that each adult should be allowed 400 acres, but that measure shuffled off the mortal coil before you could say "scat." Another bill, like Banquo's ghost, truth crushed to earth, and other such mushrooms, serenely bobbed up. It provided that a man might cultivate 200 acres any way he wished, but for all over that, he should hire none but citizen laborers; clerks were not to be permitted and Indians from other tribes could not work in the Cherokee nation without permits. This bill received the fate of Ananias and Sapphira. The young men arose, wound it up, carried it out and buried it.

Instead of amending a bill until it suits the majority, our council simply kills a bill and begins anew.

The next bill that passed (excepting bill re-admitting certain persons to citizenship) was a bill to cut down the clerks and interpreters to three each. The vast majority of clerks and interpreters that were employed at the beginning of council were left in the cold and had nothing to do but "puck their grips."

Saturday a bill providing for an attorney general to represent the nation, instead of hiring lawyers every time the nation became a party to a suit, was passed. This is really a good measure and will save the nation much money.

Another thing that is needed, and will be made, is a citizenship court. Over one hundred petitions for citizenship will be introduced this term; and, if council gives them the deliberation they ought to get, our legislators will have no time for other business.

As to the Cherokee commission, it is not buying much land yet, and the nation still holds possession of the Strip. We understand the U. S. commission offered about \$1.35 per acre for the Strip. Our commission replied by asking them to give the miles and bounds of the land they wished to buy—a pertinent inquiry. Our commission are not adverse to a sale, but they want a fair price and the vexed question of intruders, the settling of friendly Indians east of the Arkansas river, and the right of the nation to designate its own citizens settled.

A bill is before council to dispose of intruders. It provides that all who have been declared intruders shall receive a notice to leave the nation; and, if they do not do it within 120 days they shall be removed whether or no.

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So far council has not done a great deal, but it is careful and is doing its best to cut down the running expenses of the government.

Mr. Browne's Contribution.

TALIEQUAH, I. T., Nov. 25, 1891.
"The tyrant's best is on their now, Maryland, my Maryland!"
This couplet might be changed to:

"The common's grip is on their now, My nation, my nation!" without losing a whit of its truth, however much it may suffer in the poetical line.

The council bill No. 3 passed the senate and the chief has signed it, and now the people—I mean the common devils—of Coowescoowee and Delaware districts are turned over, bound hand and foot, to the Texas ranchero. It is bad enough to have the country flooded with cattle by aliens and the honest citizens driven out of the business, without having our Council and Executive make asses of themselves by wasting time in such assinine business as passing such a bill. That the two houses should pass such a bill is no surprise, but the chief should have known and done better.

The commission to treat with the U. S. is now complete, Thomas Smith and William Triplett—both full bloods, so-called—having been confirmed. Mr. Triplett is an ex-senator and Mr. Smith is an ex of some kind, just what I can't at this moment call to mind. So far their doings are a secret, and nobody but one of the elect can know anything. However, it has leaked out that the U. S. commission has offered one dollar and thirty cents without any trimmings—that is to say, concessions—in the country east of the 96th meridian.

There is not now, and there never was, any serious intention on part of the administration to sell the land or settle this question here. A big delegation and the chief, with plenary powers, to go to Washington and "fix it" is the programme. Scales and Hastings may be able to whip enough into the caucus to carry this proposition but some of us on the outside don't believe it.

The belief here is gradually growing that Uncle Joel means to feather his nest, fix his family, and let the balance of us go to—well, just where the shuffle and deal leave us. Metaphorically speaking, he is "setting in the rocking chair" and he may open the "jack pot" so high that we can't come in. We can only pray God that the general opinion is incorrect.

A bill creating the office of Attorney General passed the senate and is now in the hands of the solons of the house. The reasons offered for the bill are that about one-half of the cow tax is delinquent, and the revenue collector having made no report, it is impossible to determine who is short, Lee Crutcheff or his masters, the cow men. That some one is short, there is no doubt, and to a "follow up tree" it looks as if the Cherokee nation was the gentleman with a "mashed tail" in the scrimmage. The attorney general is to have one thousand dollars a year and fifteen per cent. of all moneys paid in under his demand. Considering the fact that not less than fifty thousand dollars of the cow tax is yet in the hands of the importers, or represented by due bills, it is easy enough to see just why the office is being created.

It is written somewhere in the new testament that the Savior, finding the money changers and stock brokers in the temple, rebuked them somewhat in this fashion: "I have made this house for a house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves." What would the fathers think who made this government and transmitted it, as they believed, intact to their children, could they return and see us now as we are?

The bill to resurrect the defunct and rotten carcass of the board of education was voted down in the senate and two more expectant place seekers are butting their heads against the jagged edges of blasted hopes and cursing the day that brought the election about. There was only one reason, or rather excuse, for the revival of the board, and that was to get a place for Zeke Starr, who has been exiled out of the treasuryship. The bill failing, Flint will fall into line with the opposition.

Col. Phillips is here and every one is on the qui vive as to what he is after. Money, money, money—of course. He heard that Senator Raugh put in the rotten and fraudulent contract of Peabody, and I guess he thought it would be a good time for him. It is generally understood that the chief employed him last summer in the Strip matter. I am not able to say that such is the case. He is here, all the same, and has his following. The knowing ones say that Peabody's claim will pass; if it does, it will not be the first time the Cherokees have paid for services never rendered, or for questionable expenses in Washington that would not look well on paper.

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This is the beginning of the fourth week, and so far this working Council—this mouth-piece of the chief—has done nothing but pass two bills, both creating offices and adding to the already over-flowing expenses of the nation. No effort, so far, has been made to lighten the burden. The ways and means committee don't seem to know what it was created for; the truth is, the national council is at sea without rudder or compass, and the captain has lost his reckoning.

JOHN WILLIAM BROWNE.

JOSEPH L. MARTIN.

The Advocate of last week contained the following biographical account of "Uncle" Joseph L. Martin, whose death, which occurred upon the 6th inst., has been reported:

Mr. Martin was in his seventy-fourth year, and belonged to a generation gone and known by few of which now remain. He was born in 1817, in the Cherokee nation east at Narcoochi town in what is now Habersham county, Georgia. He was the son of John Martin, the first chief justice of the supreme court. His grandfather, Joseph Martin, was a white man from Hurico county, Virginia, who came among the Cherokees, learned their language and married and became an interpreter. His grandfather, Joseph Martin, was a white man from Hurico county, Virginia, who came among the Cherokees, learned their language and married and became an interpreter.

He was married five times, his last wife, a Miss Jennie Harland, with three children surviving him. In the late war he cast his fortunes with the confederacy and commanded a company of cavalry in Bryan's regiment of Watie's forces in 1863-4, being afterwards put in charge of the refugee Cherokees on Grand river, which position he held till the collapse of the rebellion in 1865. In 1866, after the ratification of the last treaty of Washington, between the Cherokees and the United States, he returned to the Cherokee nation and sat himself down upon the ruins of his old home at Green Briar, where for twenty-five years he lived an uneventful life of farmer and stock-raiser.

Brilliant, genial and good, he was "a noble nature's noblemen"; modest, he never sought place; charitable, he lived poor, and honest, he died without fear.

FULL JURISDICTION.

The Demands in Brief of the Indian Territory.

Now, what do we want? 1st. We want the courts of the Indian Territory to have full jurisdiction of all offenses committed within its boundaries and the courts at Fort Smith, Arkansas, and Paris, Texas, abolished and our people tried at home.

2nd. We want our commissioners' jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases to be the same as a justice of the peace in Arkansas.

3rd. We want, to attend to this increased business, two more judges, one in each division.

4th. We want the judge in each division to hold court in two places in each division.

5th. In the first division we want a judge to hold court at Vinita and Muskogee.

6th. In the second division we want a judge to hold court at South Muskogee and Atoka.

7th. In the third division we want a judge to hold court at Purcell and Ardmore.

8th. We want the number of commissioners or justices of the peace increased to at least five in each division.

9th. Above all things we want HOME RULE.

We have examined the bill lately proposed by the Muskogee bar, its defective in some respects. Why? It goes on to give the commissioners the same powers as a justice of the peace in Arkansas, but puts a limit by saying that "in cases of offenses, which, under said chapter, are misdemeanors, jurisdiction to try and finally determine the same in all cases where the defendant waives a trial by jury."

Let us take, for instance, the Muskogee bar, why do you want a man to waive his right to a jury? Why? Is there a question of fees for officers of the court in question? Another defect: The bill provides that while two additional judges are appointed, yet they hold court at only one place. Gentlemen, are you clamoring for home rule, yet want to prevent that blessing coming to other parts of the Territory. Gentlemen, the same argument that may apply to Fort Smith, Arkansas, applies when Vinita asks you for a court.—Purcell Register.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

It Meets at Muskogee, Tuesday, December 8th, 1891.

The following circular and program was issued last week and we take pride in the announcement that it was the work of THE CHIEFTAIN OFFICE:

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., Nov. 20, 1891.
DEAR DOCTOR: The next regular semi-annual meeting of the Indian Territory Medical Association will be held in the city of Muskogee, Ind. Ter., beginning on Tuesday, Dec. 8th, and continuing in session two days. The meeting will be called to order promptly at 10:30 a. m. This association has been steadily increasing in numbers and in interest since its organization, more than two years ago, and has already taken rank among similar organizations elsewhere. It is a pleasing fact, that in any country, those who identify themselves with organized medicine become leaders in the profession. This Indian Territory will furnish no exception; already it is so. Every physician owes

it to his constituency to reap to himself and impart to them the great benefits of association with his professional brethren.

The liberal attendance and great activity of the membership augurs well for medicine in the Indian Territory.

This meeting will be attended by prominent physicians from abroad, some of whom have kindly consented to read papers. Other papers not on the program have been furnished by members.

All regular physicians in good standing are invited to be present, and those wishing to present papers are requested to furnish the secretary with subject immediately.

W. R. THOMPSON, M. D., Pres., Oklahoma City, O. T.
O. BAGBY, M. D., Sec., Vinita, I. T.

PROGRAMME.

SECTION ON PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

"Malaria Fever," S. A. BRYAN, M. D., Wagoner, I. T.

"Malaria Haematuria," A. M. CLYDE, M. D., Vinita, I. T.

"Some Advances in Medicine," W. B. WINN, M. D., Wichita, Kas.

OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY.

"Ovarian Hypertrophy and Haemorrhage," J. M. BOLING, M. D., Claremore, I. T.

"Complicated Pregnancy," G. A. McBRIDE, M. D., Ft. Gibson, I. T.

"Chronic Metritis," E. N. WHORT, M. D., Lehigh, I. T.

SUBJECTS.

"A Few Errors of Country Surgeons," H. B. SMITH, M. D., McAlester, I. T.

"Typhoid and Pertussis," G. R. RUCKEL, M. D., Enola, I. T.

"Abscess of Glands of Bartholin with Report of Cases," T. TENNENT, McAlester, I. T.

PAPERS CONTRIBUTED BY REQUEST.

"Obscure Abdominal Abscess, Autopsy Report of Case," E. DOSAMMO, M. D., Vinita, I. T.

"Abscess of the Middle Ear, Semipalm," B. E. FORTNER, M. D., Vinita, I. T.

"Pleurisy With Effusion," F. B. FITE, M. D., Muskogee, I. T.

"Peritonitis Following Amputation of Thigh—a Case," D. S. DAWSON and LEFFORD, Atoka, I. T.

SOMEONE at Talequah has been drawing "pen pictures" of the senators. Here is a specimen of the work:

Hon. Jas. M. Keys, senator from Coowescoowee, is a man of wide experience and great ability. He has held several offices and always served his people well. Among the most important was that of chief justice of the supreme court of the Cherokee nation. He comes to the senate as a patriotic citizen and will look after the best interests of the district from which he was elected. Mr. Keys is opposed to allotting the Strip, but is in favor of selling and paying the money out to the people. He is a portly man and quite distinguishes in appearance, and upon the floor of the senate impresses one by his dignified mien.

The government commission has been at Talequah nearly two weeks to treat with the wily white Cherokees for the final disposition of the Strip. Its reception is said to have been quite as contemptuous as formerly, and the Cherokee council evidently intends to suit its pleasure and convenience in conducting the negotiations. Judging from the tone of the Cherokee press, it is a waste of time and a sacrifice of federal dignity to offer \$1.25 per acre for the Strip. Uncle Joel Mayes is a bigger man than old Harrison, anyhow.—Ardmore Chieftain.

The council being in session might take into consideration the fact that their land is not yet surveyed, and it will not be done until they demand of the United States a survey. If the lands were laid off into forty-acre tracts, every Cherokee citizen would know exactly where his lines were, and would not be cultivating land he cannot own, and if in the future he was allotted land he would know what to take, and it could not but be satisfactory to all, whether an allotment is ever made or not.—Fl. Smith Elevator.

The orange crop of California now on the trees is estimated at 4,000 car loads, but the fruit is not yet ready for market. Oranges are appearing from the south, chiefly from Florida. Shipments of fresh strawberries are enroute from Los Angeles.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE. AN EXCEPTIONAL YEAR. The year 1891 has been marked by a greater advance than any similar period since the magazine was established. Not only has the literary and artistic excellence been maintained and increased, but a corresponding gain has been made in the sale and influence of the magazine. At the end of 1891, the circulation has risen to more than 100,000. It may justly be pronounced that the further improvements for the coming year will be proportionate to these largely increased opportunities.

FOR NEXT YEAR.

It is not possible to give, in a brief space, an account of all the features in preparation, but the material is deficient in neither importance nor range of subject. Among the subjects treated: THE POOR IN THE WORLD'S GREAT CITIES.

It is proposed to publish a series of articles, upon a scale not before attempted, giving the results of special study and work among the poor of the great cities. The plan will include an account of the conditions of those cities (in many lands) where the results of research will be helpful for purposes of comparison as well as for their own intrinsic interest. While, from a scientific point of view, the articles will be a contribution of great importance, the treatment will be thoroughly popular, and the elaborate illustrations will serve to make the presentation of the subject vivid as well as picturesque.

WASHINGTON ALLESTON.

Unpublished reminiscences and letters of this foremost among early American painters. A number of illustrations will lend additional interest to the articles.

IMPORTANT MOMENTS.

The aim of this series of very short articles is to describe the significant occasions when some decisive event took place, or when some great experiment was first shown, or to be successful—such moments as that of the first use of the Atlantic cable, the first use of the telegraph and telephone, the first successful experiment with either, the night of the Chicago fire, the scene at the moment of the vote on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, etc., etc.

OUT OF DOOR PAPERS.

In the early spring will begin a number of seasonable articles, among them being: "Small Country Places," how to lay out and beautify them, by Samuel Parsons, Jr.; "Fishing Lore from an Angler's Note-Book," by Dr. Leroy M. Yale; "Mountain Station Life in New Zealand," by Sidney Dickinson; "Racing in Australia," by Sidney Dickinson, with illustrations by Birge Harrison. The illustrations are made from original material. A full prospectus appears in the Holiday number, now ready. Price, 25c., \$3.00 a year. CHAS. SCHUBERT'S SONS, 745 and 745 Broadway, N. Y.

Professor Charles E. Johnson, of the chair of English literature, Trinity college, Hartford, has prepared for the use of high schools and colleges and for general reading an important work on "English Words," which Harper & Brother will publish immediately. It embraces an elementary study of derivations, including a discussion of the literary value of words, and, besides its value as a text book, will be of interest to all who care to acquire correctness of diction.

Harper's Weekly for November 25th contains a variety of interesting matter especially appropriate to Thanksgiving holiday. There will also be an article on the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, very fully illustrated, and a short story by Thomas Hardy, entitled "On the Western Circuit," also illustrated.

Dental Notice. Dr. L. O. Ellis, Dental, will be in Adams, Nov. 22 to 26. 1-11

DIRECTIONS FOR TRAVELERS.

For all Minor Details Call Upon the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Agent.

Take the Missouri, Kansas & Texas night train, (10:15 p. m.) to St. Louis and all points east of St. Louis. The morning (6:25 a. m.) train to Chicago and all points east via Chicago, arriving there next morning in time for all east and north bound trains. Both night and day trains make connections for all western points at Kansas City. Through service to Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City. Arrangements may be made about reservations by applying to local agent. Excursion tickets on sale daily to all southern and northern points, going and returning on different routes, tickets good six months. Any further information desired will be cheerfully furnished on application to A. G. PECK, Agent.

THE WAY TO GO.

You have seen California frequently mentioned in newspapers and magazines. Perhaps a friend has been there, and writes enthusiastic letters back home about the climate and the fruit. It makes you anxious to see the country for yourself.

The time to go is in the fall and winter. The weather is just what you need, and the fruit is at its best. The way to go is via Santa Fe Route, on one of the fast trains, personally conducted parties, leaving Chicago every Saturday evening, and leaving Kansas City every Sunday morning. Special agents and porters in attendance. Pullman tourist sleepers are used, furnished with bedding, mattresses, toilet articles, etc. Second class white houses. Write to E. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas. for copy of folder describing these excursions.

RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 connects at Burton, Kan., with A. T. & S. F. R. for points in Colorado, Arizona, Nevada, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Washington and California. Has revolving chair car and Pullman sleeper. Meets Mo. to Burton Kan. Train No. 2 connects at St. Louis with railroad lines to the East, North and South. Has Pullman sleeper from St. Louis to Kansas City, and Pullman sleeper to St. Louis and Kansas City. Has revolving chair car and Pullman sleeper to St. Louis and Kansas City. Has Pullman sleeper to St. Louis and Kansas City. Has Pullman sleeper to St. Louis and Kansas City.

Train No. 3 connects at Burton with A. T. & S. F. R. for points in Colorado, New and Oklahoma, Arizona and California. Has Pullman sleeper to City of Mexico, via Fort Worth and revolving chair car to Burton, Kan. Through Pullman sleeper from Burton to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver, Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco Cal. Through tickets on sale to all points.

A Wonder Worker. Mr. Frank Hadman, a young man of Burlington, Ohio, that is, that he has been under the care of two prominent physicians and used their treatment until he was not able to get around. They pronounced his case to be incurable and incurable. He was persuaded to try Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, and that time was not able to walk across the street without resting. He found, before he had used a half dollar bottle, that he was cured. He is now able to work and is in the enjoyment of good health. If you have any cough, cold or chest trouble try it. We guarantee satisfaction. Trial bottle free at W. D. Patton & Co's drug store.

TEACH YOURSELF TO READ IN 30 DAYS. \$3.00 A YEAR. This is a new and original method of teaching people to read. It is so simple that any one can learn to read in 30 days. It is so complete that it will enable you to read any book. It is so cheap that you can afford to buy it. It is so good that it will enable you to read any book. It is so good that it will enable you to read any book.

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